I have not space nor strength to review to even the prominent defects charged one work Code. I will briefly refer to one w

the new Cede. I will briefly refer to one which has aroused the most opposition.

I refer to the question of interest. Maledictions have been heaped, without stint upon the provision of the new Code, which allows parties to contract for whatever rate of interest they please, and yet I would not be surprised to learn, if the Code shall not be adopted, that the very men who declaim most loudly new against this provision, in the end become the most enthusiastic friends of the provision. I have but little to offer on the general question of the policy or impolicy of laws against what of the policy or impolicy of laws against what is called usury, except what has been hitherto advanced by others—but I may lay down two maxims which it will not be denied constitute

maxims which it will not be denied constitute the creed of all prudent money lenders.

The first maxim of such money lenders is, to see that their principle is safely invested.

The second maxim is to invest it safely at the highest rate of interest.

Safety and profit are their objects—but safety is the ruling object.

The safety of investment consists in the responsibility on which their return rests, and upon the laws which enforce that responsibility.

what is it worth if the lav s will not enforce it. and the borrower will not voluntarily fulfil his obligations? Nothing—aye worse than nothing perhaps,—for the lender is subjected under the usury laws of the district, to a fine of three the amount loaned, if any one choses to

what is the actual practical effect of the money lenders maxims under the present laws?
Why unquestionably this,—that as he is obliged to abandon his maxim of "safety" if he lends money at more than six per cent where the laws forbid it, he must charge such a rate over and beyond what would be the real value of his money, in his own estimate if safely invested, to compensate for his risk in eiolating the law! Suppose money to command on good security, and under a law tolerating the contract, twelve per cent? The money lender would be content—perfectly so, seeing that his security was ample and the laws of the place justified and would enforce

But let him know that if he contracted for nore than six per cent he would forfeit three times the amount of his debt, and what would be his demand? From twenty-five to fifty per cent, to cover his risk! Which of these two systems is the better one for the money borrower? Is it better for him to pay ten or twelve per cent under a law tolerating it, or better to pay to a money lender a premium of fifteen to forty per cent as an insurance against his own

rascality?

It is well known that in nearly all the new States, the laws permit contracts to be made for interest at ten and twelve per cent. It is known too that State bonds and railroad bonds are in market at such rates that any and all apitalists can lawfully realise from twelve to twenty per cent upon investments, and of course no man will bring money here from any other point and invest at six per cent, nor prudent man violate the laws against out charging an exhorbitant rate of

nterest for his risk, Under this state of facts, is it not obvious that borrowers of money would be vastly bene fitted by a law, which would induce capitalist to bring their money here for safe investment? Money is worth in the west from ten to twenty nt and can be safely invested there at North would however prefer a safe investment here, at somewhat lower rates, and it is not to be doubted, that under the law, as framed in the new Code, an abundance of capital to supply from eight to twelve per cent at once, nor can there be any doubt, that within two years, money would be abundant here at seven or

eight per cent and perhaps at six per cent. A few words more on this point, as I consider this change in the law the most important one for the district that is proposed in the

I am no alarmist, but it is due to the people of the district that they should look forward and provide if possible for the calamities which seem to be in store for them.

The banks of the district will not be rechar tered, but will be coerced to wind up their affairs. It is possible, but not probable, that a free banking system based upon United States stocks or equivalent securities may be created. The chances are decidedly against it. An effort is even being made to annihilate the trade and business of the district by prohibiting the farmers and planters of the border counties of Maryland and Virginia, who now trade with Georgetown and Washington from bringing their State bank notes (under fifty dollars!) into the district to exchange for goods!

In what dark corner of demogoguism these propositions were originally engendered, it were uncless to inquire. They have assumed the shape of Resolutions introduced into the honorable Senate of the United States from a

suppose your present banks are defined a continued existence? and suppose no banking system to be provided in its place? and suppose Virginia and Maryland bank notes under \$50 to be banished from amongst us? These are the propositions of a Senate's committee under the lead of a recognized champion of the Administration? If even the two first propositions are carried out, in what condition will your property owners who are in debt (and who are not?) find themselves in

On whom can they call for aid? And what On whom can they call for aid? And what terms of compensation for aid can they offer? Your navry laws would stare every capitalist in the face. Your rejection of the only basis upan which the money-lender and money-borrower can meet upon equal terms, (a mutual and lawful contract,) would show the capitalist that your proposing subsequently to pay over six per cent was the result of necessity, and would warn him to keep his money. would warn him to keep his money!

I will not say how much of weal or woe for I will not say how much of weal or woe for the citizens of Washington lie hidden in the action of Congress upon banks and currency, nor how much depends on the adoption or rejection of the new Code, on Monday next.

I can hardly express the deep regret I feel at having been deprived, by physical exhaustion, from entering largely and zealously into the advocacy of the new Code, regarding it as I do a God-sand to the people of the

it, as I do, a God-send to the people of the District. I do not mean to convey the idea that anything I could say would change a single vote. I mean only, that I could have

these discharged anothigution which every citis member, to with us to all in his reason and the manner interests. Recopetifyly, The cateryteing proprietors have purchased the control of corner to it allowing their host, fronting 128 feet on Fourteenth artest and free the feet on Favers and they recome the control of corner to its allowing their host, fronting 128 feet on Fourteenth artest and the propose to immediately commence secretaring for a large building, which, when completed, will give them 100 additional rooms, and extend their made in the control of the commence secretaring for a large building with the commence secretaring for a large building with the commence of the control of the commence secretaring for a large building with the commence of the control of the commence of the control of the commence of the control of the

to know what better image you think you are made in yourself?"

"Which, taken at the best, is but a figurative expression. But the Bible don't tell us everythe defence which the law has secured to them

expression. But the Bible don't tell us everything. Does it tell us that the crab came first, and subsequently the pipkin?—Guess old Adam had'nt pine-apples on his breakfast table, neither!"

A representative of Glo'ster in "King Lear," at Reading, in Yorkshire, was, on one occasion, taken suddenly drunk, and another gentleman was found to take the part, but who was only "rough-studied" in the character. No matter, the play was to be performe I anyhow.

The new incumbent, however, got on famously, until the scene where he has his eyes put out, and then he was obliged to ask permission to read the rest of his part, to the no small amusement of the audience, some of whom termed it "an Irish personation!"

Lee a meckery, and you invade the privilege of the defence which the law has accured to them. Now, gentlemen, I propose to call your attention to the distinction between a riot and an affray: Offences are divided into various classes, and sometimes the lime of demarcation is difficult to ascertain. The definition is certain—but when we come to apply the facts to the case it is often uncertain to what class of offence the particular case belongs. Thus we have bomicide divided into felonious homicide, justifable homicide, where the excuse is, where the justification is, and where they separate, it is divided again into manalaughter; well known settled distinctions the law has accured to them. Now, gentlemen, I propose to call your attention to the distinction between a riot and an affray: Offences are divided into various classes, and sometimes the lime of demarcation is difficult to ascertain. The definition is certain—but when we come to apply the facts to the case it is often uncertain to what class of offence the particular case belongs. Thus we have bomicide divided into felonious homicide, justifable homicide, well known settled distinctions the law books give us; but still it is sometimes a most difficult thing to determine where to draw the line, and where the particular state of facts makes a case of murd whom termed it "an Irish personation!"

. HE TRIAL OF THE

WASHINGTON ELECTION RIOTERS.

CRIMINAL COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

JUDGE CRAWFORD.

Presiding. PHILIP BARTON KEY, ESQ., U. S. D. A.

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE. SEPH H. BRADLEY, SR., ESQ. John A. Linton, Esq. William J. Martin, Esq. Joseph H. Bradley, Jr., Esq. DANIEL RATCLIFFE, Esq. ROWARD C. CARRINGTON, Esq.

> FOURTEENTH DAY. WEDNE-DAY, August 12, 1857.

SPEECH OF

ROBERT E. SCOTT, Esq.

IN THE DEFENCE.

[FROM SUTTON'S REPORT.]

[We have so many calls for Scott's speech, that we have concluded to republish it in small portions. It is the most important document that we can place in the hands of our readers at the present time. It shows up modern Democracy to the life, proving that, to obtain the "spoils," they will ahed innocent blood—brutally shoot down, in the public streets, their fellow-citizens—because they dare to say they are, and dare to set like, Americans.]

Now, there is one thing that impresses me as an impartial observer, for though I am counsel in the case, I do not admit that I am incompetent to take an impartial view of it—and it must have sureds the jury if they are impartial, and every other impartial, and every other impartial, and every other impartial, and every other impartial man, to the prejudice of the United States witnesses who are called to testify in regard to that

not a riot, however guilty these parties may be— however much they may deserve punishment— and I think they do deserve punishment—vou

uron premeditation with malice; manslaughter is a homicide committed without malice upon sud-den heat. Here we have a rot and an affray, and

the parties assembled, whether lawring or fully, make a combat out of some sudden prove

cation.

That is the difference, as defined by law, between a riot and an affray. That I may not be misunderstood, I turn to an authority which has been referred to by his Honor. I quote from

been referred to by his Honor. I quote from Russell on crimes:
"A riot is described to be a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three persons or more, assembling together of their own authority, with an intent mutually to assist one another against any who shall oppose them in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature—and afterwards, actually executing the same, in a violent and turbulent manner, to the terror of the people, whether the act intended were of isself lawful or unlawful."

lawful, and the subsequent breach of the peace TRAVELER'S GUIDE happening unexpectedly without any previous in-tention. An affray differs also from a riot in this: that two persons only may be guilty of it. Where-as three persons at least are necessary to consti-tute a riot."

Now, if this definition had been written for this case, it could not have fitted better. A riot is where people some together to execute a foregone intent condemned by the law. An affray is where people assemble together on a lawful occasion, and a disturbance arises out of sudden heat and provocation. Now, then, was this a riot or an affray? Gentlemen, it is a principle of the criminal law, that I am afraid my worthy friend, the Prosecuting Attorney has altogether forgotten in the zeal he manifests to obtain a conviction; but it is a principle as old as the law itself, commended to us by the highest authority, enforced in the country from whence we sprang and from whose institutions we derive our law, existing there at this day unimpaired in all its force, and a principle which is existing here, and is part of the law, that is, that in criminal cases the accused is entitled to the benefit of every rational doubt. The prosecution can never ask a conviction in a criminal case, till he makes clear the guilt of the party accused, free from all reasonable doubt; and if the result of the testimony on both sides, or on one side, is to leave the scales of probability on a balance; to excite a doubt, or stop short of certain proof, the couclusion from the testimony most favorable to the accused, is the couclusion that the jury is bound to draw. Here it is unquestioned that there is abundant proof to show, that the fight in the morning at these polls sprung from the challenge of the one Irist man, and the production of a knife or dirk by the other. The gage was thrown down and taken up. The fight sprung from that, the parties being at a public place, at the polls, voting, where it was lawful for them to be. I say, then, that no impartial mind can look at this early required and not see that there is at least a probability that such was the origin of the difficulty. The censorious mind, biased by party feelings, party prejudices, party hatted—for it has come to this, hat men of opposing parties now hate each other; lamen

and it results from that beniguant principle of the law to which I have already adverted, which declares that it is better that ninety-nine guilty men should suffer. It is that principle of law which endmands juries who sit in criminal cases to resolve every doubt, I mean rational doubt; arising on the testimony, in favor of the accused. If you are a political jury, and are trying this case by party tests, it being proved that these defendants are Americans, or Natives, or Know-Nothings, or whatever else you may call them, you may find them grilty; but if you are jurors with the intelligence which belongs to your office, jurymen impartial, fair, and just, I submit it to your honor, I submit it to your minds to the consideration of the principles I have explained to you, and which cannot be controverted; whether, upon this evidence, you can, upon your consciences, find any of these parties guilty of a riot, when, according to all reasonable probabilities, it amounted to nothing more than to an affray.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I shall proceed now to call your attention to those parts of the case which concern the disturbances which occurred after the military were brought upon the ground.

For Rev. Mason Noble will preach in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Maryland avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow (Sunday.) Services to commence at eleven o'clock.

It the afternoon, he will give the second of a series

THE SUBSCRIBER STILL CONTINUES HIS business at his old stand, No. 443 South side of Pennsylvania avenue, immediately opposite the United States Hotel; where he has and intends to keep constandy on hand a large assortment of Coffins of every description and style, which will be furnished at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.—Thankful for past favors from a generous public, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

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HENRY LEE.

Residence, Maryland avenue, No. 516.

N. B.—Undertakers furnished as heretofore at mall advance.

Feb 13-3m

A LADY

A LADY

S desirous of a place as coverness, waiting lady, chamber-maid, or cook. Any woman desiring to engage a lady for either of these employments may find the undersigned at No 2450, Pennsylvania Avenue, where she can be seen between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

N. B. The best-references in regard to the character and mode of living of the family will be required, and it must be understood that the employed is not to rise before 8 o'clock, nor until her room has been well warmed. BRIDGET O'DAUGHERTY.

a nomesiae committee without mance upon sudden heat. Here we have a rot and an affray, and the principle which distinguishes murder from manslaughter, now points us to the distinction between a riot and an affray. Murder must be upon premeditation; manslaughter is a killing without premeditation, from sudden heat. A riot is a disturbance of the peace upon concert, upon premeditation. The premeditation and concert, which in a case of killing, makes murder, in case of the disturbance of the peace, makes a riot. An affray is a disturbance of the peace, where persons engage in a fight upon a sudden occasion without premeditation. To make a riot, parties must assemble together unlawfully. It must be an unlawful assembly. They must assemble unlawfully and act upon premeditation. An affray is where the parties assembled, whether lawfully or unlawfully, make a combat out of some sudden provo-JUST RECEIVED—A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF CLOTHING, of every description. ja9-tf § WALL, STEPHENS & CO. UST RECEIVED—A well-a-sorted stock of TRAVELLING TRUNKS, SATCHELS, &c. ja9-tf § WALL, STEPHENS & CO.

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First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 a.m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 a.m.

Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 3½ p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.

First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives % a.m.

tecond Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives

(4 p. m. Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 in. Northwestern Mair closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at

Northwestern Main closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.
Nortolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a, m. and 7 p. m.

I ceaburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives same days at 7½ p. m. Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

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The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from S a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. except in Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and om 6 to 7 p. m.

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(Signed)

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the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Maryland avenue and Sixth street, to morrow (Sunday.) Services to commence at eleven o'clock.

In the afternoon, he will give the second of a series of Lectures on the Holy Land, commencing at three o'clock.

UNDERTAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT-COFFINS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER STILL CONTINUES HIS business at his old stard, No. 443 South side business at his old stard, No. 443 South side business at his old stard, No. 443 South side business at his old stard, No. 443 South side with a symmetry of the start of

BROCKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,
April, 1834.

After most careful examination of Mr J Tobias's Glasses, I am onabled to testify that their bardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by bis optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Louis Bauen, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical S-ciety of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopsedic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

land, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Cepy of a testimonial which appeared in the Dail American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sandry gentlemen of Virginis, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without neaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deen it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligences office."

From an examination of Mr. Tobins's Glasses and from his observations and remarks, am cutvinced that he is a skilful optician.

J. J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

Norfolk, Va., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystalike, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Simkins, M. D.

Siz: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwell, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.

Mr. J. Tornas.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two seus of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for soveral months, and find them excellent.

Edward Stunes.

Of Department of State.

Persnanua, October 31, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. T bias in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skillful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid, J. F. May.

The following remedies are offered to the public as the best most perfect, which medical science can afford. ArXe's Carractiff FILLs have been profession of this account all the stripted any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preparations do more of less good; but this cures mind dangerous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to prove an efficacy and a power to uproot disease beyond any thing which men have known before. By removing the obstructions of the internal organs and the fountains of life, and vigor, — health courses anex through the body, and the sick man is well again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender children may take them with impunity. If they are well they will do them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint: see his bent-up, tot-tering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose fool blood has burst out in scroful till his end of the six of the strength of the six of the si

Z. D. Gilman, Washington,
And by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

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The actual cost of insurance in this company the past year has been but nine cents on each \$ 00 for irrat-class property, and on other property in proportion.

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DISEASES of the LUNGS and THROAT CAN BE CURED BY INHALATION.

WHIGH CONVEYS THE REMEDIES TO THE cavities in the lungs, through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the congh, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the reatoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of malloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; minety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent, in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent, nor the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, labalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this featul secourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the benufful, this graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, fam enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free administered through the entire ystem. Then surely it is more rational to expect good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the sometime the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administere

ADDRESS

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D., BOX No. 58. Office, 1131 Filbert Street, Old No. 109,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT. TO THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT.

In Entering our new Building, which we have just taken possession of, we reture our sincere thanks to the people of Washington and Georgetown, for their liberal patronage, and we in part as a return have erected a Spacious Bailding, which will be an ornament to the city, with a lage and airy Saloon, with all the convenience and comfort of our customers; and in the establishment are all the necessary arrangements for manufacturing and encouraging of Home Industry, and by a strict attention to justice and integrity, we hope to give satisfaction to all.

WALL & STEPHENS,

No. 822 Penn. av., bet 9th & 10th sts.

A T COST .- HAVING DETERMINED TO A confine our business exclusively to the coach and cabinet branch of the trade, (including Bar Iron and Steel,) we ofter our present stock of BUILDING HARDWARE, OUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL GOODS, &c., &c., AT COST, to close out.

All such goods must positively be sold, and if not entirely closed out by the 15th of December will be disposed of at auction, to make room for another class of merchandize.

An examination of prices will convince purchasers that on such goods there is chance for a good investment.

that on such goods there is chance for a good trent.

With increased facilities in the branch of the trade to which we shall hereafter devote our attention, both as to quality and quantity, we solicit the increased patronage of consumers, in full confidence that prices will be satisfactory.

ELVANS & THOMPSON,
326 Pennsylvania ave., bet. 9th and 10th sts.

NO. 544. NEW FAMILY GROCERY, VARIETY AND PROVISION STORE, In the Northern Liberties.

In the Northern Liberties.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened a new store of the above description at No. 544 north M street, between 8th and 9th streets west.

and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. The articles are all fresh, and will be sold as low as at any other store in this city. His stock consists of such articles as are usually kept in a Family Grocery. Also—COMBS.

MBS,
BRUSHES,
TOILET POWDERS,
PINS, NEEDLES,
SEVING SILK,
COTTON, THREAD,
SUSPENDERS, PINS,
INK, PAPER, CAKES, CANDIES, &C.

Segars, Tobacco, and Snuff. of the best brands and manufactory; in short, al-most everything generally kept in such a store for family use.

FOR RENT.—A brick stable, with bay-loft and com for carriage and two horses.

Don't forget the place, No. 544 M street.

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Norn.—The country trade will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as every article is fresh, new, and chesp. o 22-1m

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK, A FRESH AND LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES, AND ALSO FRESH

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FROM THE BEST DAIRIES IN ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK. A very superior article. JESSE WILSON,

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A NGEL& BERON, HOUSE AND SIGN PAIN'

Ners, corner of Seventh street and Canas.
Signs neatly and cheaply painted. House painting promptly and satisfactorily executed. Call and see us. You will find us always ready to attend to the wishes of customers, and unxious to satisfy and places them.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

C. R. L. CROWN & CO. HAVING received a large and well-selected stock for the Fall trade, invites Housekeepers and

FURNITURE OR CROCKERY WARE

to examine their stock, as they are determined to sell to suit the times.

Bank paper of this District taken at par.

C. R. L. OROWN & Co.,

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